# Gazette of the United States
AND
# EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 89 of Vol. V.] WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1794. [Whole No. 548.]



## For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
*ANDROMACHE,*
(An American bottom)
*John Moore, Master.*

IS a ſtout good veſſel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be ſent to ſea at a ſmall expence. She may be ſeen at Vine-ſtreet wharf, and the terms made known by application to
*WHARTON & LEWIS.*
March 21. dtf

## For Amſterdam,

The new faſt-ſailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
*ADRIANA,*
K. Fitzpatrick, Maſter.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will ſail with all convenient ſpeed. For freight or paſſage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut ſtreet wharf, or to
*THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.*
N. B. Paſſengers will be landed in England if required.
March 6, 1794. dtf

## For Sale,

*The American Brig*
TRITON,

BURTHEN 700 barrels, with her tackle and apparel as ſhe came from ſea, She is a ſtaunch veſſel, not two years old, and may be put to ſea immediately. For terms apply to
*GARDINER & OLDEN,*
Arch Street wharf,
*Who have for ſale,*
Pork, Lard, and Hams as uſual,
a quantity of Bacon, Bees Wax, and a few caſks Timothy Seed—alſo
Pig and Bar Iron, and Iron caſtings, in any form executed on the ſhorteſt notice.
March 14. *dtot

## Department of ſtate,

March 21, 1794.

HAVING received an inſtruction from the Preſident of the United States, to prepare, in purſuance of my letter to him of the 2d of March 1794, ſtatements and repreſentations on the ſeveral caſes of vexation and ſpoliation of our commerce; I muſt request all perſons intereſted, to whom it may be convenient, to call upon me in the city of Philadelphia; in order that I may arrange with them the proofs and papers neceſſary on the occaſion. Thoſe to whom it may be inconvenient from the diſtance of their reſidence to call upon me will receive thro' the mail, information of ſuch things, as may be deficient in their reſpective claims.
*Edmond Randolph.*

The Printers in the ſeveral ſtates are deſired to publiſh the foregoing notice,
March 24. d3t

## *TREASURY of PENNSYLVANIA,*

February 14, 1794.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to all perſons indebted to the Commonwealth, for monies borrowed of the Truſtees of the Loan Office, eſtabliſhed per act of the 4th of April, 1785, that the time is expired when the laſt payment ſhould have been made, and every juſtifiable indulgence having been granted, That unleſs they come forward and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of April next, precepts will iſſue againſt all delinquents without regard to perſons or circumſtances. All former and exiſting ſheriffs, who have money in their hands belonging to ſaid Office, are requeſted to bring it to me on or before the above period, otherwiſe I ſhall be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of proſecuting them without diſtinction.
CHRISTIAN FEBIGER.

P.S. The Printers throughout the State are requeſted to inſert the above in their papers for the information of their fellow-citizens. d

WHEREAS an alias ſubpœna has iſſued out of the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, at the ſuit of MARGARET EVANS, upon a petition preferred by the ſaid MARGARET, praying for a Divorce from the bonds of Matrimony, entered into with ROBERT EVANS: This is to give notice to the ſaid ROBERT, that he be and appear at the ſaid Supreme Court, to be held at the City of Philadelphia on Monday the ſeventh day of April next, at the State-Houſe in the ſaid City, to anſwer the matters alledged in the ſaid petition.
WM. CHAPMAN,
Sheriff of Bucks County.
March 5, 1794. *12w4w
*To Robert Evans.*

## Juſt Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amſterdam, and now landing on Walnut-ſtreet wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
*A few bales Holland Duck,*
*Ditto Oznaburgs,*
*Holland Sheeting,*
*Juniper Berries,*
*Glaſs Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various ſizes.*
*Sheathing Paper,*
*Swedes Iron, ſquare and flat bars,*
*Hair Ribband, No. 4.*
*Dutch Great Coats,*
*A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.*
FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.
*The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—ſhould application be made within a few days; otherwiſe ſhe will take freight for Amſterdam.*
March 1, 1794. d—tf

## IMPORTED

*In the Brig George and Harriot, from Havre de Grace,*
AND FOR SALE BY
*Louis Oſmont,*
A PERFECT
Aſſortment of Hanging Paper,
high coloured and plain.

White ſilk Stockings, high dreſſed and put up Engliſh faſhion.

The handſomeſt artificial Flowers and Feathers.

Some Looking Glaſs Plates to be ſold by the caſe.

A few hampers of Champaigne wine, ſix years old.

ALSO,
*An elegant parcel of*
Bearſkin Muffs,

And very beautiful Silk Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low, and at a long credit.

*LIKEWISE*
42 pipes Madeira wine,
and a few caſks of Claret.
*A Quantity of*
Hamburgh Demijohns.
In a few Days,
*He will have for ſale,*
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
White and Black Laces,
Leghorn hats, fans and cambricks, claret in caſes, a quantity of window glaſs well aſſorted of all ſizes, and a few pair of remarkable Looking Glaſſes framed, all arrived at Norfolk, now coming round.
March 22. d:f

WANTED
AN APPRENTICE
To the Printing Buſineſs, Enquire at this Office.

Philadelphia, March 1, 1794.
*JUST PUBLISHED,*
By MATHEW CAREY,
*No.* 118, *Market ſtreet,*
THE FIRST VOLUME OF A NEW SYSTEM OF
Modern Geography:
OR, A
*Geographical, Hiſtorical, and Commercial Grammar;*
And preſent ſtate of the ſeveral
*NATIONS OF THE WORLD.*
CONTAINING,

1. The figures, motions, and diſtances of the planets, according to the Newtonian ſyſtem and the lateſt obſervations.
2. A general view of the earth, conſidered as a planet; with ſeveral uſeful geographical definitions and problems.
3. The grand diviſions of the globe into land and water, continents and iſlands.
4. The ſituation and extent of empires, kingdoms, ſtates, provinces and colonies.
5. Their climates, air, ſoil, vegetables, productions, metals, minerals, natural curioſities, ſeas, rivers, bays, capes, promontories, and lakes.
6. The birds and beaſts peculiar to each country.
7. Obſervations on the changes that have been any where obſerved upon the face of nature ſince the moſt early periods of hiſtory.
8. The hiſtory and origin of nations; their forms of government, religion, laws, revenues, taxes, naval and military ſtrength.
9. The genius, manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the people.
10. Their language, learning, arts, ſciences, manufactures, and commerce.
11. The chief cities, ſtructures, ruins, and artificial curioſities.
12. The longitude, latitude, bearings, and diſtances of principal places from Philadelphia.

*To which are added,*

1. A GEOGRAPHICAL INDEX, with the names and places alphabetically arranged.
2. A TABLE of the COINS of all nations, and their value in dollars and cents.
3. A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE of remarkable events, from the creation to the preſent time.

*By WILLIAM GUTHRIE, Eſq.*
The Aſtronomical Part corrected by
Dr. RITTENHOUSE.
To which have been added,
The late DISCOVERIES of Dr. HERSCHELL, and other eminent ASTRONOMERS.
The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION, Corrected, Improved, and greatly Enlarged.

The firſt volume contains twenty-one Maps and Charts, beſides two Aſtronomical Plates, viz.

1. Map of the world. 2. Chart of the world. 3. Europe. 4. Aſia. 5. Africa. 6. South-America. 7. Cook's diſcoveries. 8. Countries round the north Pole. 9. Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. 10. Seven United Provinces. 11 Auſtrian, French and Dutch Netherlands. 12. Germany. 13. Seat of war in France. 14. France divided into departments. 15. Switzerland. 16. Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia. 17. Spain and Portugal. 18. Turkey in Europe and Hungary. 19. Ireland. 20. Weſt-Indies. 21. Vermont. 22. Armillary ſphere. 23. Copernican ſyſtem.

With the ſecond volume, which is now in the preſs, will be given the following Maps:

1. Ruſſia in Europe and Aſia.
2. Scotland.
3. England and Wales.
4. Poland.
5. China.
6. Hindoſtan.
7. United States.
8. Britiſh America.
9. State of New-Hampſhire.
10. State of Maſſachuſetts.
11. State of Connecticut.
12. State of Rhode Iſland.
13. State of New-York.
14. State of New-Jerſey.
15. State of Pennſylvania.
16. State of Delaware.
17. State of Maryland.
18. State of Virginia.
19. State of Kentucky.
20. State of North-Carolina.
21. Tenneſſee Government.
22. State of South-Carolina.
23. State of Georgia.

*TERMS.*

1. This work will be compriſed in two volumes.
2. Subſcribers pay for the preſent volume on delivery, ſix dollars, and the price of binding, (56 cents for boards.)
3. They may receive the ſucceeding volume in twenty-four weekly numbers, at a quarter dollar each, or elſe, when finiſhed, at the ſame price as the firſt.
4. The ſubſcription will be raiſed on the firſt day of June 1794, to fourteen dollars, excluſive of binding.
5. Should any copies remain for ſale after the completion of the work, they will be ſold at ſixteen dollars, and the price of binding.
6. The names of the ſubſcribers will be publiſhed as patrons of American literature, arts, and ſciences.

It is wholly unneceſſary to expatiate on the advantage, to American readers, that this edition poſſeſſes, over every imported edition of any ſyſtem of Geography extant. The addition of maps of the ſeveral ſtates, procured at a very great expenſe, and from the beſt materials that are attainable, ſpeaks ſuch full conviction on this ſubject, that it would be diſreſpect to the reader's underſtanding to ſuppoſe it requiſite to enter into a detail of arguments to prove its ſuperiority. In no ſimilar work have ſuch maps been ever introduced.

The emendations and additions which are made in this work, are innumerable, and occur in every page. The public are referred to the preface for a ſlight ſketch of a few of them.

The publiſher takes the preſent opportunity of returning his moſt ſincere thanks to thoſe reſpectable characters who have favored him with documents for improving the maps of ſeveral of the ſtates. He requeſts a continuance of their kindneſs; and hopes that ſuch public ſpirited citizens, as are poſſeſſed of ſimilar documents, will favor him with their aſſiſtance in perfecting his undertaking.

The extraordinary encouragement with which he has been favored, has excited in his breaſt the warmeſt ſentiments of gratitude—ſentiments which time will not efface. He pledges himſelf to the citizens of the United States, to ſpare neither pains nor expenſe to render the preſent edition of Guthrie's Geography improved, deſerving of their patronage. waſtf


## *UNITED STATES.*

NEW-YORK, March 22.

Extract of a letter from Albany, March 14.

"I informed you ſome time ſince, that the Senate has paſſed a bill for fortifying New-York, with money out of our treaſury, in full confidence that Congreſs would repay us. After much time ſpent thereon, the bill was rejected by the Aſſembly on the principle, that it was the duty of the United States, and that it was unconſtitutional for us to take up this buſineſs.

"On a ſuggeſtion that the United States would fortify our port, but that their means were inadequate; Mr. North next morning brought in a bill for loaning money to the United States, for the purpoſe of ſecuring and fortifying New-York. It is probable it will paſs in the Aſſembly, and there is good hopes it will ſucceed in the Senate.

"The bill for providing field artillery, arms, accoutrements and ammunition, for the uſe of the militia of this ſtate, bro't in ſome days ſince, by the ſame gentleman was after much debate, paſſed yeſterday by the aſſembly, and 75,000 dollars appropriated for theſe objects. Mr. Matthew Clarkſon, James Watſon, and Benjamin Walker, are appointed commiſſioners for making purchaſes, diſpoſing, &c. under the direction of the Governor.—The artillery, arms, &c. are to be depoſited in the four great diſtricts, and left ſubject to the orders of the commander in chief, until further legiſlative proviſion ſhall be made.

"This bill is of ſuch conſequence to the ſtate that there is no doubt of its paſſing the Senate; perhaps they may not be ſo liberal, and perhaps they may try to put in other commiſſioners, not becauſe thoſe already nominated, are not perfectly good and proper, but becauſe they are not of the right party.

"The Legiſlature have an immenſity of buſineſs yet before them, and if they remain here until the public objects only are gone through, they will not riſe till the middle of April."

We find by accounts from Europe and the Weſt Indies that the preſent war is aſſuming a moſt ferocious aſpect. The inveterate hatred that ſubſiſts between the belligerent nations is calling forth every malignant paſſion, and barbariſm marks the progreſs of the conteſt. The unparalleled depredations on commerce by the Britiſh nation, has provoked univerſal indignation: and the myſterious detention of neutral veſſels in the French ports, and the violent ſeizure and ſale of their cargoes at half the firſt coſt, by the commiſſioners, is a proceeding, not to be accounted for on any principle of policy. One would think that the nations at war are determined, in venting their fury at each other, to commence pirates and plunder all nations. Indeed what is their conduct but univerſal piracy! It ſeems as though they were treading back the ſteps of civilization and haſtening to the ſavage ſtate of the 9th and 10th centuries, when the ſea was covered with roving corſairs from Norway and the Baltic.

## Philadelphia.

Laſt week ſailed from this port the ſhip La Ville de l'Orient, of twenty four nine pounders, and Monday Le Republican, of eighteen ſix pounders. Theſe ſhips have on board upwards of 7000 barrels of flour, and are to join the fleet in Cheſapeak.

A correſpondent informs, (ſays the American Daily Advertiſer) that about 18 days ago, the cargo of a prize to the Sans Pareil, was publicly ſold in Charleſton. The prize was freighted at New-Providence, by the Britiſh Governor, and bound to Auguſtine. Her cargo conſiſted of paint, blankets, gorgets, bracelets, and other ornaments, for Indians. Added to theſe, was a very conſiderable quantity of ſcalping knives, muſkets, and tomahawks!

## CONGRESS.

*House of Representatives.*

Wednesday, January 29.

*The SPEECH of Mr. SMITH, of South Carolina, in reply to Mr. MADISON, on the subject of the Commercial Regulations.*

[CONTINUED]

To depreciate the discrimination in our favor in the British Islands by the exclusion of the produce of other nations, the gentleman had said the exclusion was only a matter of form and a remnant of the old colony system.

Mr. Smith said this was no answer to say 'twas a remnant of the colony system:—That system aimed at peculiar privileges to the national Dominions; as far as we, being foreigners, still partake of those privileges, 'tis to our advantage; suppose under that old system we had continued to enjoy the right of navigating to the islands, would it have been a disparagement of the right that it was only a remnant of the old colony system? Neither was it true that it was only matter of form and of no consequence: though we can in general supply the islands better than other nations, it does not follow that others could not supply at all: The French colonies could not get flour on as good terms as we can furnish them; yet that article was prohibited, and in general the British colonies could not be supplied equally well as from us, yet in the years of scarcity in this country, and of plenty elsewhere, a competition might injure us: Why could not rice in particular be supplied from the Portuguese dominions in competition with our's?

Much reliance had been placed by the gentleman on the disproportion of American and British tonnage employed in the commerce between the two countries; he had stated that in 1790 the British tonnage was 211,000 the American only 43,000: But Mr. Smith observed the comparison was not accurate: the rule pursued by the gentleman was *entry*, not *real tonnage*: and as we have no direct tonnage with the British West-Indies, from which entries, are frequent, the British tonnage is swelled by that frequency of entries, as happened in the case of the American tonnage employed between the British and French dominions. The house having no materials before them, it was impossible to pronounce how far this circumstance varied the true proportion, but it was easy to see that it must do it greatly.

Arguments had been likewise drawn from the greater proportion of our tonnage employed in our trade with Spain, Portugal, &c.

Mr. Smith thought the principle of comparison was a proof of nothing, except that Britain was a more navigating power than the nations in general with whom we have commerce: It was no *test* of the system of either. This was evident when we compared the proportion of our tonnage with Britain, and with Spain and Portugal, for as the latter equally with Britain excluded us from their colonies, their systems were essentially the same: But Britain has extensive means of navigation, Spain and Portugal slender means, so that while our bottoms were the principal carriers between those countries and us, Britain maintained a competition with us in the trade between her dominions and us. But could it be proved that this was either avoidable in the present circumstances of the country, or that we ought to attempt to avoid it by violent or forced expedients. The navigating states, in the European trade between the British dominions and the United States, preponderate greatly in the article of tonnage; Great Britain may have the advantage in the non-navigating states; this arises, in a great degree, from a cause which navigation laws cannot cure—the superiority of capital. The merchants of Britain can supply on long credits, what those of our navigating states cannot; they have more means to purchase and export the commodities of the south; from both causes they carry on a considerable part of the southern trade, and they make their own shipping the instrument of it. No means calculated to multiply our vessels, can under existing circumstances, obviate this course of things. But the remedy of violent and forced expedients would be pernicious, if it could be successful: It would divert our capital, in too great a degree, from better to worse business, from agriculture, commerce and manufactures, to mere navigation. The true course, he thought, was to foster our navigation by gradual and moderate encouragements, and to expect from time and the increase of resources, the advantages of which we were solicitous. In the mean time, and till our resources could be better matured, it would be difficult to demonstrate that it was not a convenience to us to have the aid of foreign means. Mr. Smith, to strengthen his argument on this point, quoted a passage from Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Morris, the minister in France, in the printed correspondence, page 63, in these words. "Were the merchant vessels coming for our produce forbidden to have any arms for their defence, every adventurer who has a boat, or money enough to buy one, would make her a privateer, our coast would swarm with them, *foreign* vessels must cease to come, *our commerce must be suppressed*, our *produce remain on our hands*, or at least *that great portion of it, which we have not vessels to carry away*, our *ploughs must be laid aside, and agriculture suspended*: This is a *sacrifice*, no treaty could ever contemplate, and which we are not disposed to make out of mere complaisance to a false definition of the term *privateer*."

He begged the committee to remark that this related to a British ship, and that they were the principal foreign carriers of our produce; yet the tendency of the gentleman's propositions went to exclude them from our ports.

*(Speech to be continued.)*

## *IN SENATE,*

Friday, March 14.

The Vice-President communicated the report from the Secretary for the department of war on the petition of Robert Connelly, which was read.

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

Mr. King from the committee appointed to consider the bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," reported amendments, which being adopted—

Ordered, That this bill pass to the third reading.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars," was read the third time.

Whereupon,

Resolved, That this bill pass.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled "an act making further provision for the expences attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and further to continue in force the act, entitled, "an act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. King, Mr. Morris, and Mr. Strong, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. King from the committee appointed on this bill reported an amendment, which being adopted.

Ordered, That this bill pass to a third reading.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four," was read the second time.

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Mr. King, Mr. Vining and Mr. Gunn, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

Mr. Vining reported from the committee on enrolled bills, that they had examined the bill, entitled, "an act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars"—and that it was duly enrolled.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, March 17.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate the report of the Secretary for the department of war on the petitions of Theodore Chartier and others; which was read.

Ordered, That it lie on the table.

Mr. Bradley reported from the committee appointed to consider the petition of Jabez Rogers, jun. that the prayer of the petition be granted.

The bill sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States," was read the third time.

Resolved, That this bill pass with amendments.

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments of this bill.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Beckley their clerk:

"Mr. President—The House of Representatives agree to the amendments of the Senate to the bill, entitled, "an act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbors in the United States."

"The President of the United States hath notified the House of Representatives, that he did on the 14th instant, approve and sign "an act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four"—

"The Speaker of the House of Representatives having signed an enrolled bill, I am directed to bring it to the Senate for the signature of the Vice-President"—

And he withdrew.

The Vice-President signed the enrolled bill, entitled, "an act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars," and it was delivered to the committee on enrolled bills, to be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled "an act to provide a naval armament"—was read the second time.

On motion,

Ordered, That this bill be referred to Messrs. Langdon, Morris, Butler, Taylor, and Cabot, to consider and report thereon to the Senate.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act making further provision for the expences attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and further to continue in force the act, entitled, "an act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," was read the third time.

Ordered, That this bill pass with an amendment.

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendment to this bill.

The Senate resumed the second reading of the bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the United States to any foreign place or country."

On motion to postpone the bill to the next session of Congress—It passed in the negative.

Ordered, That the further consideration of this bill be postponed.

The Senate adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## *UNITED STATES.*

NEW-YORK, March 22.

Messrs. Childs and Swaine,

Please to insert the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, (N.S.) to his friend in this city, dated February 28, 1794.

"Business here is very dull, and I see no prospect of an increase. I should suppose there must be a stagnation of business your way, owing to the embarrassments your government is thrown into by the European powers—What effect this will finally have we are at a loss here to conjecture; your political situation is undoubtedly a critical one; I hope you will be enabled to steer clear of the miseries of war, and at the same time preserve an honorable appearance.

"There appears to me to be a very powerful combination against the liberties of mankind; and it is not at all surprising that the system of American government should be an object of general dislike to the enemies of France. The sound of republicanism is sufficient to rouse the resentment of the European powers; it threatens the very foundation of aristocracy; it is their greatest dread; their power is built upon aristocracy, and derives its greatest force therefrom; and whatever has a tendency in any measure to lessen that sort of power, must materially be an object of their hatred. At the same time mankind are of such a restless disposition, they cannot use moderation, the unbounded violence of the people is such that while we view the oppression of the great with indignation, at the same time we dread the fury of an enraged multitude—it will be a great blessing if Divine Providence has so ordered it, that you may still enjoy a continuation of peace and good order—this is what earthly happiness chiefly depends on."

BALTIMORE, March 22.

Last night between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the store occupied by Mr. Benjamin Lewis, in Market street, between Tripolet's alley and Gay-street which in a very short time communicated to the adjoining houses of Mr. Myers, Mr. Bull, Mr. Sweeny, and Mr. Diffenderffer, which with the greatest part of their valuable contents were totally consumed—the rapidity and violence with which the flames spread, had at first a very threatening appearance, but by the spirited exertions of the inhabitants it was extinguished in about three hours.

The damage sustained is very considerable at the lowest computation, is upwards of 10,000 pounds.

## PHILADELPHIA,

MARCH 26.

*From the Knoxville Gazette, Feb. 27.*

On Wednesday the 4th inst. James Russell, Robert Shannon, and William Cox, on their way from Nashvile to this place, were ambuscaded on the Cumberland mountain, 18 miles from South West Point, by a party of Indians, consisting of about twenty five, who fired on them, and wounded Russell through the arm.—Russell and Shannon were coming from Gen. Robertson to Governor Blount with public dispatches. That these men were not killed, may be counted among miracles. The facts respecting this transaction are as follow:

As these men passed Obid's river, the preceding day, they discovered a fire, which induced them to push forward about fourteen miles, when they turned off the road, and laid all night without fire, judging they would be followed by Indians.

The next morning they kept the woods four miles before they struck the road, and finding no sign of Indians, they pursued their rout in confidence that they had not been discovered; but they had not proceeded above half a mile, when they found themselves in a well chosen spot for an ambuscade, surrounded by Indians, the most distant of whom was within thirty feet—they all fired, and many of them threw their tomahawks, without doing any injury, except to Russell; the ball which struck him was turned in its direction by a large metal button, or it would have passed through the most vital part of his body. Mr. Russell is now at the block house at South West Point, under the care of a surgeon, and it is hoped the wound will not prove mortal.

On the night of the 10th inst. William Robertson was shot as he was sitting in his house in Holston, about 30 miles above this place. Robertson had some months past given information against a set of counterfeiters and thieves in North Carolina; and it is believed that some one of this gang has added the murder of Robertson to their other attrocious crimes.

*From the Kentucky Gazette of Feb. 22.*

Extract of a letter from his Excellency Major-General Anthony Wayne, to his Excellency Major-General Charles Scott; dated Head-Quarters, Greeneville, Feb. 10th, 1794.

"The hostile Indians sent in a flag some time since, proposing a cessation of arms, and requesting me to appoint the time and place for holding a general treaty.—

"I agreed to a cessation for 30 days, and then to appoint the time and place for holding a general treaty, on condition, that they would surrender up all and every of the American prisoners in their possession, to the officer commanding at Fort Recovery, on or before the 11th instant.

"Whether the enemy were influenced by a serious wish for peace—or whether this overture was an insidious manœuvre, to gain time to procure their provision, and to remove their women and children to a place of more security, time will soon determine.

"For my own part, I think it rather problematical, from certain circumstances attending this extraordinary embassy.

"I have the honor to be with sincere esteem and regard,

"Your most obedient

"Humble servant,

"ANTHONY WAYNE.

"The Honorable

"Maj. Gen. Charles Scott."

The predilection for foreign connections, so strikingly apparent in the politics of some persons, is perfectly in unison with the opinion, that the United States owe their independence to the interposition of an European power.

It is however to be presumed that this sentiment was not in existence when the British army piled their muskets on the plains of Saratoga.

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It is worthy of remark, and a curious one it is, that some persons are against any moderation of language or conduct in order to preserve peace, and equally averse from any increase of our efficient strength for war.—If a pacific sentiment is urged, they cry British agent: If the same person says, prepare a solid force, a solid revenue, they exclaim, aristocrat, enemy of liberty. It is children's play to vent our resentments without restraint and without forecast.

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To give effect to our demand for reparation of the wrongs done to our trade, we should manifest a desire for peace, effectual preparation for war, a language of complaint temperately firm, and an impartial treatment of all nations. Whoever has done us wrong should be required to do us right. France should explain herself as well as England. The immense property detained from us by that nation ought to be disgorged.

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A letter from Montserat of the 4th Feb. says, The British packet arrived here on the 2d. inst. and brings news of a Rebellion in Scotland, and that never such a disaster was known in all Europe. The brave French army drive all before them.

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*Reply of the American Captains in Bourdeanx, to Mr. Fenwick's letter published last evening.*

BOURDEAUX, January, 1794.

Mr. JOSEPH FENWICK,
Consul of the United States.

SIR,

FATIGUED by the misfortunes of our situation, we have felt all the distress incident to such a situation, and we had suspected, that a want of positive demand and frequent application on your part, caused our being so long kept in the dark.—We had therefore thought fit to address you, in order to obtain a speedy answer—You have done what we requested, we have seen your repeated applications to the Representatives of the people, you have done we think every thing in your power, relative to raising the embargo, therefore to convince you that we possess that liberality to applaud merit where found, as we would blame an opposite conduct, we your countrymen return you our sincere thanks for your exertions; they have connected you to us in a manner that cannot be forgoteen.

We are Sir, very respectfully
Your friends and countrymen,
For the Captains in Bourdeaux.

| | |
|---|---|
| SIGNED, | James Worsley, |
| Henry Johnson, | R. Bennet Forbes. |
| Peter Whiteside, | C. Miller, |
| John Olmon, | Enoch Preble, |
| Thomas Carter, | J. W. Billopp. |

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The drawing of the Hotel Lottery is compleated—and the following are the fortunate numbers which have drawn the seven highest Prizes, viz.

No. 37,531 drew the 50,000 dollar prize, and is the joint property of Messrs. Budd, Prior, Williams and Beckley, all of Philadelphia.

No. 13,349 drew the 25,000 dollar prize, the property of Mr. Wm. Richards Hair-Dresser of Alexandria, Virginia.

No. 12,536 drew the 20,000 dollar prize, the property of Mrs. Vanbibber of Baltimore.

No. 48,884 drew the 10,000 dollar prize, the property of 27 gentlemen of Maryland *and Virginia*, who held a large number of tickets.

No. 24,088 drew the 15,000 dollar prize, owned by Gov. Lee of Maryland, in a partnership with 9 other gentlemen, who held 500 in common.

No. 46,843 drew the 5000 dollar prize, was sold by Mr. Gideon Dennison in South-Carolina, *no return of the name* of the present possessor.

No. 49,756 was sold to Mr. William Davis of New-York prize 5000.

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## By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

*From the Diary.*

Reply of his Excellency Lord Dorchester to the Indians of the Seven Villages of Lower Canada, as Deputies from all the Nations who were at the General Council, held at the Miami, in the year 1793; except the Chawauous, Miamis and Loups.

*Children,*

I HAVE well considered your words, and am now prepared to reply.

*Children,*

You have informed me that you are deputed by the Seven Villages of Lower Canada, and by all the Nations of the Upper Country which sent Deputies to the General Council held at the Miamis, except the Chawauous, Miamis, and Loups.

*Children,*

You remind me of what passed at the Council Fire held at Quebec just before my last departure for England, when I promised to represent their situation and wishes to the King their Father, and expressed my hope that all the grievances they complained of, on the part of the United States, would soon be done away, by a just and lasting peace.

*Children,*

I remember all very well; I remember that they pointed out to me the line of separation which they wished for between them and the United States, and with which they would be satisfied and make peace.

*Children,*

I was in expectation of hearing from the People of the United States what was required by them: I hoped I should have been able to bring you together, and make you friends.

*Children,*

I have waited long, and listened with great attention; but I have not heard one word from them.

*Children,*

I flattered myself with the hope that the line, proposed in the year Eighty-Three to separate us from the United States, which was immediately broken by themselves as soon as the peace was signed, would have been minded, or a new one drawn in an amicable manner—here also I have been disappointed.

*Children,*

Since my return, I find no appearance of a line remains; and from the manner in which the people of the United States push on, and act and talk on this side, and from what I learn of their conduct towards the sea, I shall not be surprised if we are at war with them in the course of the present year; and if we are, a line must then be drawn by the warriors.

*Children,*

You ask for a passport to go to New-York; a passport is useless in peace; it appears therefore that you expect we shall be at war with the States before you return—you shall have a passport, that whether peace or war you shall be well received by the King's warriors.

*Children,*

They have destroyed their right of preemption; therefore all their approaches towards us since that time, and all the purchases made by them, I consider as an infringement on the King's rights, and when a line is drawn between us, be it peace, or war, they must lose all their improvements and houses on our side of it; the people must all be gone, who do not obtain leave to become the King's subjects; what belongs to the Indians will of course be confirmed and secured to them.

*Children,*

What further can I say to you—You are our witnesses that on our part we have acted in the most peaceable manner, and borne the language of the United States with patience; and I believe our patience is almost exhausted.

Given under my hand at the Castle of St. Lewis, in the city of Quebec, on the tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord 1794.

(Signed) DORCHESTER.

By his Excellency's command,
(Signed) HEMAN WITSIUS RYLAND,
*Secretary.*

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*Fort Dauphin*, Feb. 23, 1794.

Mr. Isaac Clason.

SIR,

I HAVE to inform you of my situation. After a passage of fifteen days from New-York, I was captured by four Spanish privateers, three or four leagues to the north-west of Cape-Francois; they took out three of my men, and put on board seven armed men, and took charge of my brig. The next day I was boarded by an English frigate from the Mole. I demanded of the officer that came on board to know the reason why I was sent into port, as my papers were so clear, and I had nothing on board but American property. His reply was, that he did not know the reason: that it remained with the Captain on board; but that the Spanish and English send all American vessels into port; the reason why we know not at present. There are eleven sail of us under the same predicament. Some say they have taken their cargoes without coming to a trial. This is our situation at present, and what will be done next God only knows; but from the seizing of cargoes, and long detention of vessels, we may think that H-ll has broke loose on American property; which is very mortifying to your most obedient

Humble servant,
(Signed) JNO. MORRIS.

N. B. THE public are informed, that the property alluded to by Capt. Morris in his letter to me, was *bona fide* American, and that I had the whole sworn to by myself and clerk before John Keese, Notary Public, previous to the departure of the vessel, and both the English and French Consul's seals annexed; besides, my positive instructions to Capt. Morris, was to go immediately to the port of Jeremie, and to no other port on any considerations whatever.

ISAAC CLASON.

New-York, 24th March, 1794.

By letters from the Isle of France, of 10th Dec. we learn, that the ship Hope, Captain Page, belonging to Messrs. Brown and Francis; the brig ——, Captain Jenks, belonging to Messrs. Peter and Z. Allen, of Rhode-Island, and the ship Eliza, Capt. Stewart, belonging to Nicholas Cruger, of New-York, after being Embargoed for six months, during which time they had their bottoms eat out by the worms, were condemned by a survey as not being Sea-worthy, of course were sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

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ALBANY, March 17.

On Friday were executed here, Bet and Dean, two negro girls, convicted of having in conjunction with Pomp, a black fellow, set fire to the stable of Leonard Gansevoort, Esq. on the 17th of November last. Pomp is further respited till the 2d Friday of April next.

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BENNINGTON, March 14.

The Rev. Doct. Samuel Peters formerly of Hebron Connecticut is elected Bishop of Vermont, in lieu of the Rev. Doct. Bass, who does not accept.

The Convention of the Episcopal church met at Manchester the 26th ult. when the above measure was adopted.

Doct. Mountain, the Bishop of Canada, and his Chaplain (his nephew) arrived in Quebec the first of November last. The Rev. Mr. Mountain a Clergyman, and brother to the Bishop is also in Quebec.

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## CONGRESS.

*House of Representatives.*

Wednesday, March 19.

Mr. New, from the joint committee for enrolled bills, reported the following enrolled bills, to wit: "An act authorizing a loan of one million of dollars."—"An act to provide for the defence of certain ports and harbours in the United States"—— an act making further provision for the expences attending the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and further, to continue in force the act, entitled, an act "providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations." and an enrolled resolve, authorizing the President of the United States, to employ as dispatch boats, such of the revenue cutters of the United States, as the public exigencies may require.

A committee was appointed to enquire, whether any, and what alterations, are necessary to be made in the act entitled "An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on the continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands, lying North-West of the river Ohio, between the little Miami and Sciota.

This committee consists of Mr. Heath, Mr. Neville, and Mr. Orr.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informed the house that the Senate have passed a bill entitled "An act, making appropriations for the support of the military establishment of the United States"—also, the bill entitled "An act to prohibit the carrying on the slave-trade from the United States to any foreign place or country" also the bill entitled "An act to provide a naval armament," with several amendments, to which they desire the concurrence of the house.

The amendments were agreed to. The House then went into committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, when the Gallery was shut.

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*PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.*

CLEARED.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ship Le Republican, | Sautel, | France |
| Sedgely, | M'Dougal, | Barbadoes |
| Fame, | Halbrook, | Amsterdam |
| Camilla, | Spiphera, | Spain |
| Henrietta, | Houston, | St. Bartholomews |
| Morning Star, | Campbell, | St. Croix |
| Brig Nancy, | Gwiu, | Hamburgh |
| Isabella and Ann, | Hampton, | St. Eustatia |
| Commerce, | Shurtliff, | Cape Nicola Mole |
| Snow La Camilla, | Martin, | France |
| Schr. Sally and Rebecca, | | Hill, Snow-Hill |
| Elizabeth, | Phillips, | St. Croix |
| Lovely Lais, | Hiendry, | Sailesbury |
| Sloop Nancy, | Floyd, | Cherry-Stone |
| Polly, | Butler, | Norfolk |
| Thomas and Sally, | Mitchel, | Alexandria |

The Senate of the United States have concurred in the Resolution of the House, for laying an Embargo—and the joint Resolution has been laid before the PRESIDENT.

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*In the House of Representatives of the United States.*

WEDNESDAY, 26th March, 1794.

*Resolved*, That a committee consisting of fifteen members, be appointed to enquire, whether any or what further or other revenues are necessary for the support of public credit, and if further revenues are necessary to report the ways and means: And a committee was appointed of Mr. William Smith, Mr. Benjamin Bourne, Mr. Grove, Mr. Orn, Mr. Madison, Mr. Carnes, Mr. Christie, Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Watts, Mr. Tracy, Mr. Israel Smith, Mr. Ames, Mr. Gilman and Mr. Latimer.

*Extract from the Journal.*

JOHN BECKLEY, Clerk.

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Extract of a letter from Captain James Hodge, of the sloop Polly, of this port, dated Port Dauphin, February 20.

"The following vessels are here as prizes:

| | |
|---|---|
| Brigs Betsey, Cozins, | New-Port |
| Amora, Sage, | ditto |
| Dolphin, Morris, | New-York |
| Nymph, Webb, | Philadelphia |
| Schooners Dove, Gennen, | Portsmouth |
| Lively, Sloan, | Providence |
| Fairplay, ——, | Boston |
| Sloops Jacob, Phillips, | Hartford |
| Demand, Breck, | Unknown |

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The cloud appears to thicken over our heads—and if possible, it seems that the United States will be involved in a war.—Ten years of peace have rolled away, while we have been advancing in the scale of prosperity and happiness beyond all former example—but alas—how uncertain are the fairest prospects and enjoyments! Ambition and avarice, the curse of nations, as of individuals, more than threaten to undermine the best foundation that ever was laid for human felicity.

If the sword must be unsheathed, let Union reign in our Councils—& Energy mark our conduct—this will appal our enemies, and again crown with glory the American Character.

---


## *TO BE SOLD,*

And entered upon the first of May,
*The noted Estate, called*

## *Johnson Hall:*

Lying in the Mohawk country, state of New York, formerly the seat of Sir William Johnson, containing about seven hundred acres of land, which is of the very best quality; together with the stock, and farming utensils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's seat. The payments will be made easy, on good security. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Esq. on the premises, of Silas Talbot, Esq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the subscriber in Providence.

*Jabez Bowen.*

Philad. March 26 mw&tfm

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## NEW THEATRE.

*THIS EVENING,*
*March 26,*
Will be performed,
A TRAGEDY, called

## *The Fair Penitent.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Sciolto | Mr. Whitlock |
| Altamont | Mr. Green |
| Horatio | Mr. Fennell |
| Lothario | Mr. Moreton |
| Bopano | Mr. Francis |
| Calista | Mrs. Whitlock |
| Lavinia, | Mrs. Francis |
| Lucilla | Mrs. Rowson |

End of the Tragedy, a characteristic *Pantomimical* DANCE, *called*—

## *The Sailor's Landlady,*

OR,

Jack in Distress.

To which will be added,
A FARCE, called

## Catharine & Petruchio,

OR

The Taming of the Shrew.

| | |
|---|---|
| Petruchio | Mr. Chalmers |
| Babtista | Mr. Warrell |
| Hortensio | Mr. Cleveland |
| Grumio | Mr. Morris |
| Music Master | Mr. Francis |
| Biondello | Mr. Harwood |
| Pedro | Mr. Green |
| Taylor | Mr. Blissett |
| Catharine | Mrs. Morris |
| Bianca | Mrs. Cleveland |
| Curtis | Mrs. Bates |

*FOR SALE,*
By MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,

## An Eſſay on Slavery:

Deſigned to exhibit in a new point of view, its effects on *morals*, *induſtry*, and the *peace of ſociety*. Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *ſlaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the neceſſary concluſion, that ſlavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjuſt*.

PRICE 25 Cents.

February 15. dtf

## Writing

*ON SIGN-BOARDS, JAPANN'D PLATES, &c.*

Done in the moſt elegant manner, and after the firſt maſters; likewiſe,

## Fire Buckets

Painted and finiſhed at the ſhorteſt notice, by

*GEORGE RUTTER,*

In Norris's Court, back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut, Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

March 4. dtf

## Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-ſtreet, NEW-YORK.

THE Subſcriber intending to confine himſelf entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his ſervices to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their buſineſs, may depend upon having it tranſacted with the utmoſt fidelity and diſpatch.

Orders from Philadelphia, Boſton, or any other part of the United States, will be ſtrictly attended to. LEONARD BLEECKER.

m&thtf

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Cheſnut and Walnut-Streets.

## George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the buſineſs of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,
Likewiſe, JAPANNED PLATES,

for doors or window-ſhutters, done in the moſt elegant manner, and with diſpatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

## In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commiſſions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventoſe 16th, ſecond year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Miniſter Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newſpapers within the United States, are requeſted to republiſh the foregoing notice. d

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

## *A Ground Plan*

OF THE

## City Philadelphia,

*AND ITS ENVIRONS:*

Taken from actual ſurvey, by A. P. FOLIE, Geographer, from St. Domingo.

THIS Plan will be engraved on a plate 26 inches ſquare; and it will contain an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties. The ſituation of the ſeveral public buildings, ſuch as the State-Houſe, City-Hall, Seat of Congreſs, Churches, Meeting-Houſes, Hoſpital, Library and Seminaries of Learning—of the ſeveral Banks, and of the Federal and State Offices, will be aſcertained. The parts which are built on will be diſtinguiſhed from thoſe that are not. The courſes of the rivulets between Delaware and Schuylkill, and as much of the Canal, intended to connect the navigation of thoſe two waters, as lies within the compaſs of the draught, will be accurately delineated. It will alſo be ornamented by a view of the ſhipping in the harbor, and an elevation of Congreſs-Hall, and of the other public buildings that occupy the ground contiguous. In ſhort, nothing will be omitted to render this uſeful and deſirable work acceptable to an enlightened public, that is in the author's power: and it ſhall be compleated with the greateſt poſſible diſpatch, as ſoon as the generous encouragement of ſubſcribers ſhall inſure to the author ſuch a ſum as will be ſufficient to defray expences.

A Pamphlet will be delivered with each Plan, which will contain an alphabetical liſt of the Subſcribers names, and information concerning the police, population and preſent ſtate of the city.

The price to ſubſcribers will be Two Dollars and one third, to be paid at the time of delivering the Plans.

Subſcriptions will be gratefully received at the principal Bookſellers in this city—and the original Draft may be ſeen at B. DAVIES', No. 68, Market-ſtreet, at any time until it ſhall be put into the hands of the Engraver.

Feb. 28. m&thtf

## Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,
And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

*John Donnaldſon,*
No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

*JUST PUBLISHED,*
AND FOR SALE BY
M. Carey, No. 118, *High-ſtreet,*

## The PROMPTER;

*COMMENTARY on COMMON SAYINGS and SUBJECTS, which are full of COMMON SENSE, the beſt ſenſe in the world.*

THIS little book is written in a ſtile altogether novel, and is adapted to all capacities, as well as to all claſſes of people, merchants, mechanics and farmers. Such a reputation has this work acquired, that it has paſſed thro three impreſſions in the eaſtern ſtates, and many houſeholders deem it ſo uſeful as to purchaſe a copy for every adult in their families.——PRICE 2s.

February 4. dtf

## War Department.

*January 30th* 1794.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the military invalids of the United States, that the ſums to which they are entitled for ſix months of their annual penſion, from the fourth day of September 1793, and which will become due on the 5th day of March 1794, will be paid on the ſaid day by the Commiſſioners of the Loans within the ſtates reſpectively, under the uſual regulations.

Applications of executors and adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the invalids died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By command of the Preſident of the United States,
H. KNOX,
*Secretary of War.*

☞ The printers in the reſpective ſtates are requeſted to publiſh the above in their newſpapers for the ſpace of two months.

January 30. d2m

## George Bringhurſt,

*COACH-MAKER,*

In Mulberry (Arch) between Fourth and Fifth Streets, adjoining the Epiſcopal burying-ground,

TAKES this opportunity of returning his grateful thanks to his former employers, and requeſting their future favors, as well as thoſe of the public in general.

He continues to make and repair at the ſhorteſt notice, all kinds of pleaſure carriages, ſuch as coaches, chariots, phætons with and without crane necks, coachees, chaiſes, kittereens, windſor ſulkeys and chairs, and harneſs of every deſcription, in the neateſt and neweſt faſhion now prevailing in the United States.

And as he has a quantity of the beſt ſeaſoned wood by him, and capital workmen, he has not the leaſt doubt but he will be able to give ſatisfaction to thoſe who pleaſe to employ him.

He has for ſale, ſeveral carriages almoſt finiſhed, ſuch as coachees, an Italian windſor chair, hung on ſteel ſprings, a light phæton for one or two horſes, and a ſulkey with a falling top.

## Carriages ſold on Commiſſion.

Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1794 m&t3m

## Juſt Publiſhed,

In one handſome volume, 12mo. Price 5s
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN ORMROD,
*At Franklin's Head, No. 41, Second Street,*

AN ESSAY ON THE
*Natural Equality of Men,*

On the Rights that reſult from it, and on the Duties which it impoſes.

To which a MEDAL was adjudged, by the Teylerian Society at Haarlem.

*Corrected and Enlarged.*

By WILLIAM LAWRENCE BROWN, *D. D.*

Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy, and the Law of Nature, and of Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory; and Miniſter of the Engliſh Church at Utrecht.

Aliquid ſemper ad communem utilitatem afferendum. CICERO.

*The Firſt American Edition.*

THE grand principle of Equality, if rightly underſtood, is the only baſis on which univerſal juſtice, ſacred order, and perfect freedom, can be firmly built, and permanently ſecured. The view of it exhibited in this eſſay, at the ſame time that it repreſſes the inſolence of office, the tyranny of pride, and the outrages of oppreſſion; confirms, in the moſt forcible manner, the neceſſity of ſubordination, and the juſt demands of lawful authority. So far indeed, from looſening the bands of ſociety, that it maintains inviolate, every natural and every civil diſtinction, draws more cloſely every ſocial tie, unites in one harmonious and juſtly proportioned ſyſtem, and brings men together on the even ground of the inherent rights of human nature, of reciprocal obligation, and of a common relation to the community.

March 18. eod1wtu&ſtf

*A RECOMPENCE OF*

## One Hundred Dollars,

IS hereby offered by the Preſident and Directors of the Bank of the United States, to any perſon who ſhall, on or before the firſt day of May next, produce to them ſuch a plan and elevation of a Banking Houſe, as ſhall be approved of by them.—A plain, yet handſome front is deſired: The whole building is to be ſubſtantial and commodious with as much ſpace around it, as the ſize of the ground will admit.

The Lot on which the building is to be erected, is ſituated on the weſt ſide of Third ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſt,eets in Philadelphia; and its demenſions are 110 feet on Third ſtreet, and about 100 feet weſtward.

THOMAS WILLING, Preſident.

*Juſt Imported,*
From London, Dublin, and Glaſgow,
And now opening for ſale,
By MATHEW CAREY,
*No.* 118, *Market-ſtreet,*
A Large and Valuable

## COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Mancheſter ſociety, 3 vols.
Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
D'Anville's ancient geography
Memoirs of Guy Joli
Variety, a collection of eſſays
King of Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
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March 17. tuth&ſ3w

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AND LOT OF LAND,
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With a Variety of other Goods.

Feb. 20. 3taw6w

## Advertiſement.

WILL be expoſed to public ſale, on Seventh day the 29th of this inſtant, at the late dwelling houſe of Richard Cheyney, deceaſed, a plantation, ſituate in the Townſhip of Thornbury in the county of Delaware, and lying on Cheſter creek, containing 80 acres, 15 of which are good watered meadow, and more may be made at a ſmall expence, about 25 acres of wood land, and the remainder is good fertile land well ſupplied with water.—There are on the premiſes, a good ſtone, dwelling Houſe and kitchen, an excellent garden, an orchard of 25 good bearing trees a good barn cellar'd under, a ſaw-mill, and an excellent ſeat for a griſt or merchant mill with a ſufficiency of water.

Likewiſe a tract of wood land ajoining the above—Immediate poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer—The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock on ſaid day, where attendance will be given, and conditions made known by

JOHN CHEYNEY,
WILLIAM CHEYNEY, } Executors.

March, 19 d4t.

## INFORMATION
### Is Requeſted

By the Editor, of a Mr. William Kilton, a Brick Layer, who went from New-England and was at Philadelphia 1ſt Auguſt, 1793, ſince which time nothing has been heard of him—Great relief will be afforded to his aged parents and friends, by any intelligence concerning him—as they are fearful that he has fallen in the late general calamity.

March 22.

*PHILADELPHIA:*
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